

**The Daily Tar Heel**  
72 Years of Editorial Freedom

Chapel Hill  
Site of the University  
North Carolina  
which first  
opened its doors  
in January  
1792

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### The State Plucks A Federal Plum

Yesterday's announcement from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare that North Carolina will be the site of the big National Center for Environmental Sciences comes as a fitting close to Terry Sanford's "New Day."

The \$25 million facility, which will be constructed in the Research Triangle near Chapel Hill, has been the subject of intense competition between more than 40 localities in nine states since it was announced in 1961. The fact that the Tar Heel state was selected over Pennsylvania, New York and others is a tribute to Governor Sanford and some other North Carolina office-holders who have worked diligently to obtain the research center.

Actually, Governor Sanford has done little to disguise the fact that he bargained at length while John F. Kennedy occupied the White House. Sanford bucked the tide of the North Carolina Democratic Party during the 1960 convention at Los Angeles in order to back Kennedy over Lyndon Johnson, and it was popular knowledge his wishes were often quite negotiable at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Some felt that Kennedy himself might route the health research center to North Carolina as a personal favor to the governor.

With Johnson in the White House, the situation became less clear, and it may indeed be significant that two smaller segments of the primary project are now slated to go to West Virginia and Ohio, both of which supported President Johnson in overwhelming fashion in November. Primarily, however, it appears that Sanford has plucked a huge political plum during his last two days in office, after waiting more than three years for it to ripen.

It is impossible to forecast exactly what the health center will mean to the

Durham-Raleigh-Chapel Hill area, but a \$25 million federal investment will certainly add important new prestige to the Research Triangle as a scientific center, and aid in attracting further governmental and private facilities. Coupled with the hospitals and medical schools here and at Duke University, it may well make the Triangle into the top health center in the entire Southeast. Finally, the 1,000 persons expected to be housed at the new center will give the area's economy a significant boost.

Certainly not the least important consideration in appraising the value of the new center is its inherent worth to the people of the entire nation. HEW Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze announced that the center's first concern will be with the effects on man of contamination of food, air, milk and water. With such problems increasing rapidly due to modern insecticides and other contaminants, North Carolina can be proud that it will be rendering a unique and significant service to Americans through the research conducted at the center.

The people of North Carolina have, on occasion, expressed a near-consensus of displeasure with Terry Sanford over such controversies as the "food tax" or his 1960 support for John Kennedy. And certainly it would be an unusual day indeed which did not bring to our ears numerous complaints about the federal government.

But today, as Governor Sanford prepares to hand over the reins to Dan Moore, every Tar Heel citizen is indebted to him and to the administration in Washington for a \$25 million present.

Truly, Terry Sanford has plucked a political plum, but it is not one which he alone will enjoy. North Carolinians everywhere will savor its delicious taste for years to come.

### Good Neighbors For Four More Years

William Johnson, an aide to Governor-elect Dan Moore, told the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council Tuesday that Moore will retain and possibly even strengthen that organization. This decision is a laudable one, and we hope that the latter course will be pursued.

Since its creation by an executive order from Governor Sanford, the Council has done a great deal to ease existing racial tensions and prevent new ones from developing in the state. Racial disturbances, especially face-to-face confrontations of angry whites and Negroes, have been almost nil in North Carolina, unlike some of our sister states to the South. The existence of this calm amidst a storm of racial unrest across the nation can in large measure be attributed to the work of the Council, which has approached its problems with foresight and responsibility.

At the same time, the Council has not succumbed to the temptation to leave the state behind. It has respected the rights and views of cautious or wary whites, with the result that its policies have had widespread public acceptance. Its real opponents are the types who are opposed to anything which brings whites and Negroes into contact on an equal basis.

Potential racial tensions have not been eliminated in North Carolina by the passage of civil rights legislation in Congress. Indeed, the forthcoming implementation of the more controversial sections, such as those barring discrimination in federally subsidized agencies and the fair employment provisions, could momentarily heighten unrest in areas of the state where a strong anti-Negro bias persists. Thus a moderating force will almost certainly be needed in the future.

By maintaining the Good Neighbor Council, the coming administration has shown that it intends to provide such a moderating force, and that North Carolina will not be allowed to slide backward in the long and difficult climb toward racial harmony. Indeed, if Dan Moore's objective of strengthening the body can be achieved, we may soon see even greater progress than has been achieved during the last four years.

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# Federal Aid To The Humanities

From The Chapel Hill Weekly

Excerpts from an address to the Triennial Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Keeney is president of Brown University and chairman of the Commission on the Humanities.

By BARNABY C. KEENEY

Should federal funds be used for the humanities and arts? This is, of course, the question that must be answered first. The arguments that federal funds should not be used are based on grounds that run from principle through economics to tactics and expediency. The basic fear is that the use of federal funds in these sensitive areas will lead to control of thought in a way much more dangerous than the possibility of control of thought in science and technology.

There are good grounds for such a fear. The painting and sculpture approved by the Soviet Union does not inspire the same admiration as Soviet achievements in physics and in space. On the other hand, however, art subsidized by the French Government has in our times occupied a more important place than science subsidiz-

ed from the same source. One may suspect that the nature and purpose of the government doing the subsidizing will have something to do with the degree and effect of control.

I myself feel that if the federal government in this country ever takes control of the humanities, the arts, and the social studies — or the sciences themselves — it will not be primarily because the government has spent money on them; it will be because the people of the United States tell their representatives that they wish such control to be exercised. If the people make such a decision, there will be control whether funds are expended or not. I do not believe that they will wish to reach such a decision.

It is sometimes asserted that funds should not be expended on the humanities because we have problems of higher priority and but limited funds. The amount that could prudently be expended in a decade would not exceed the amount necessary to get a man on the moon a year earlier than we otherwise might. Later on I shall advance the argument that the health of our culture is more important to us both at home and abroad than a moonless year.

The Los Angeles Times approves the humanities, but questions the need of additional expenditure of them on the grounds that an appropriate number of students study them. I believe this conclusion is based on statistics published by the United States Office of Education on earned degrees conferred in 1961-62. In that year some 72,000 bachelor degrees were conferred in the arts and humanities, including arts education, whereas 180,000 odd were conferred in the social sciences, mathematics, engineering, the physical sciences, and the biological and health sciences. This would seem to be an appropriate distribution. However, it is a splendid illustration of the danger in reading only the first column one finds that only some 1,500 doctorates were conferred in the humanities, while about 8,000 were conferred in the other fields, a most inappropriate distribution of an inadequate total. One must conclude from these data that the undergraduates studying the humanities a decade from now will be less well taught than students in the other fields, and that their number engineering since the establish-

is that federal expenditures in the humanities will discourage private and particularly foundation giving. The record, however, shows that private foundations have expended more money and a greater percentage of their funds on the sciences and engineering since the establishment of the National Science Foundation than before. Anyone who has raised money knows that money goes where money is, and he is likely to suspect that abundance of funds, from whatever source, will increase rather than decrease the flow of additional funds.

One of the tactical arguments is based upon the fear that a new foundation will make blunders in its initial gifts, will become the target of congressional criticism and the laughing-stock of the public, will quickly disappear and set back rather than advance the cause of the humanities and arts. I see no reason to believe that the sort of board and director proposed for the foundation would make any more stupid mistakes than any other board and I suspect that they would be able to defend themselves and their decisions.

Finally, some mature humanists have argued that funds are not necessary at all, that they themselves starved in their youth and it was good for them, and that their intellectual offspring should starve as well. Poverty is a virtue greatly exaggerated by those who no longer practice it.

The arguments for the use of federal funds to support the humanities range likewise from principle to expediency, and even to nonsense. I shall start with the last. Some humanists are apt to say in private and in public: "I am a humanist. I like doing my research. I am as important as the scientist. Do not ask me what my research is good for, because that would destroy its purity. Just give me some money." The more often this argument is asserted, the less likely is the establishment of a National Humanities Foundation, because our Congress has no right to spend federal funds for anything that does not give some assurance of advancing the national interest.

Then it is argued that the development of technology and automation and a greatly increased national product will reduce the labor force, and the working day of those who remain in it, to the point where the use of leisure will become an increasingly serious problem. Therefore we must educate ourselves and our children to use leisure properly and profitably, particularly through the improvement of our minds, and we must provide greater opportunities for humane study and artistic appreciation. This is an important argument, but is perhaps a second-rate one.

The real problem is not the utilization of leisure, important as it may be, but rather the development of an ethic and an outlook appropriate to new circumstances. We have many an ethic in which work is equated with virtue. Before long we shall have to develop one where not to work very hard for a living and to be content is as virtuous as labor itself. This will require hard work by some well-trained philosophers who have competence outside the area of symbolic logic. We are going to need these philosophers very badly. As important is the use of the freed time. We can employ it trivially or constructively.

Despite the interesting work of intellectual primitives, most enduring literature and art are the product of people who possessed a body of humane knowledge about which to think, write, or paint, and most social advance has been accomplished by persons who knew the society and its background.

Then it is argued that history will judge us by our culture rather than by our material accomplishments. Therefore we must polish up our image for the greater edification of future generations and also for the admiration of the underdeveloped nations that are allowed to have great respect for culture and none at all for bathtubs. It is probably a sound rule to believe that one's image will take care of itself if one does what he should, provided always that he has a good public relations man. This argument, therefore, is at best peripheral. Let us instead concentrate on what we should do.

The humanities and arts are of central importance to our society and to ourselves as individuals. They at once express and shape our thoughts. They give us the beautiful to see and teach us what to look for. The development of thought undoubtedly reflects institutions and circumstances, but these are shaped by ideas. The two are, in fact, inseparable. Our relations to one another as individuals and to our society are formed and determined by what we know and think. Our use of knowledge is inseparable from our ability to express it in words or in shapes.

Only through the best ideas and the best teaching can we cope with the problems that surround us and the opportunities that lie beyond these problems. Our fulfillment as a nation depends upon the development of our minds, and our relations to one another and to our society depend upon our understanding of one another and of our society. The humanities and the arts, therefore, to the nation and to ourselves are of prime importance to the nation and to ourselves. Very simply stated, it is in the national interest that the humanities and arts develop exceedingly well.

### "Now, For My Last Trick . . ."



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has done so. If that is true, shouldn't we then repudiate Christianity because it is a minority among the world's religions?

No, Mr. Neely, being in a minority does not mean that one is wrong, only that one must work harder to convert others to his side. The conservatives worked long and hard to nominate Senator Goldwater; they gained control of party machinery by the inaction and indifference of the liberal wing of the party.

It was this same group of "progressive" Republicans who withheld their support from Senator Goldwater thus assuring his defeat. Their Republicanism, it would seem, only applies to situations where liberal Republicans control the show. Like a spoiled child, they take their ball and go home unless they can make the rules and supervise the game.

These liberals have the right of course, to withhold their support to uphold their convictions. But to stab the party in the back, blame conservatives for the crime, and then demand the right to perform surgery on the prostrate form of their own victim is preposterous!

The most they deserve is a compromise giving them more influence in the party they chose to crucify. Such a compromise can be realized only if both liberals and conservatives are willing to give a little to achieve unity.

### Letters To The Editors

## Don't Give Up The Ship

### Conservatism Must Continue

Editors, The Tar Heel: . . .

In reply to Chuck Neely's blast at Senator Goldwater and modern conservatism I answer, "a pox on both your houses Mr. Neely" — your attitude and your philosophy. I do not agree with you that the Republican party is either impotent, or second-rate as an organization.

Damaged it is, but with one third of the votes in Congress and with a number of nationally influential leaders the GOP is far from impotent. Moreover, in 1966 and '68, as more and more people become disillusioned with the "Great Society," conservative Republicanism stands to make substantial gains.

Neely complains of the "negative" aspect of American conservatism, and in a sense he is correct. Conservatives are against many things: Socialism, helping our Communist enemies, corruption in government — in short the suicide of free America.

This negativism is not perverted. On the contrary, it seeks to eliminate existing perversions — making it in a sense, more progressive than the welfare statism of "progressives" such as Governor Rockefeller.

Neely says the party should repudiate the conservative wing of the GOP because the nation

The Democrats always manage to achieve unity by election day and the GOP must learn to compromise or it will never be able to lead America down the road toward a society "great" in more than name. If Chuck Neely and other self-proclaimed progressives were willing to work more and whine less this goal could be more easily achieved.

Paul King  
411 Ruffin

### Cyclist Prefers McQueen Image

Editors, The Tar Heel: . . .

It's about the motorcycle. I would like to say that, as an owner and driver of a motorcycle, I do not consider myself as a student-turned-Brandt. Instead, I like to think of myself as a student-turned-Steve McQueen.

Each morning I watch the student-turned-Brandt roar off to campus in their truly virile fashion and then, knowing that I am different, because surely these other people do consider themselves to be student-turned-Brandts, whereas I consider myself a student-turned-Steve McQueen individual, happily depart for campus in my own virile fashion on my own unique phallic symbol.

Lawrence L. Wagenseil  
206 Teague

## Hands That Feed Should Be Bitten

By ART BUCHWALD

Last week was known as "Tell the United States to Jump in the Lake Week." Between Gen. Khanh in Viet Nam, the African nations in the UN, and our good and dear friend Nasser in the United Arab Republic, everyone seemed to be giving us the business and there wasn't much we could do about it.

Nobody seems to be impressed with the power and influence of the United States these days.

Just the other day the Prime Minister of the newly-formed country of Disidia paid a visit to the American embassy to ask the American ambassador for aid.

"Mr. Ambassador," he said, "our country is in dire straits. Our agricultural crops have failed, our textile industry is bankrupt, and our five-year housing plan has collapsed. We need American help immediately."

"Then why are your people breaking all the windows in my embassy?" the ambassador asked.

"I must warn you, Mr. Ambassador, we will not accept any aid that has strings attached. Our country has its pride."

"I'm not asking for strings," the ambassador replied. "I'm asking you to stop breaking my windows."

"My government will not permit your government to tell us how to run our internal affairs."

"Mr. Prime Minister, why did you burn down the USIA library?"

"I will not sit here and listen to these colonist attacks against my country. We are a free nation and we can burn down any library we feel like."

The American ambassador ducked as a rock came flying

through the window. "Another thing, Mr. Prime Minister, my country would like to know why your country shot down three unarmed American airplanes?"

"And what about the Negroes in the South?" the Prime Minister said.

The American ambassador clutched his desk as a bomb went off in the embassy basement. "It's going to be hard for me to justify American aid in your country when you keep doing things that offend our country."

"Be more specific, Mr. Ambassador."

"Well, for example, I thought making me eat an American flag at your independence day celebration was a bit much."

"We made the Russian ambassador eat a flag also and he didn't complain."

"That's because you tipped him off and he had one made of rice paper."

"I didn't come here to discuss trivial matters. I came to ask for agricultural items, a couple of hydroelectric dams, and three squadrons of jet bombers. I feel that's the least you can do for a new nation that is struggling to join the family of peace-loving nations."

"What about those American missionaries you're hitting as hostages?"

"What about the 800 students you arrested at the University of California?"

Suddenly from outside came the sound of machine-gun fire.

"What's that?" the ambassador asked.

"It's a coup d'etat. I warned you if you didn't give me aid my government would fall. Now you'll be dealing with an unfriendly regime and you have only yourself to blame."